DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 189 651 CS 205 746

TITLE Journalism and Journalism Education: Abstracts of Doctoral Dissertations Published in "Dissertation Abstracts International," January through June 1980 (Vol. 40 Nos. 7 through 12).

INSTITUTION ERIC Clearinghouse on Reading and Communication Skills, Urbana, Ill.

PUB DATE 80

NOTE 16p.

AVAILABLE FROM Copies of the dissertations are available from University Microfilms International, 300 North Zeeb Road, Ann Arbor, MI 48106.

EDRS PRICE MF01/PC01 Plus Postage.

DESCRIPTORS Annotated Bibliographies: Computers: Content Analysis: Court Litigation: *Doctoral Dissertations: Editing: Foreign Countries: Freedom of Speech: Higher Education: *Journalism: *Journalism Education: *Media Research: *Newspapers: News Reporting: *Periodicals: Secondary Education: United States History

ABSTRACT

This collection of abstracts is part of a continuing series providing information on recent doctoral dissertations. The 30 titles deal with a variety of topics, including the following: (1) the Nigerian press under military rule: (2) the agrarian myth in eighteenth and nineteenth century United States magazines: (3) editorial opinion on education in three black newspapers: (4) the interrelationship of legislation, public opinion, and the press as reflected in the New York "Times'" reporting of the abortion issues: (5) prior restraint in the public schools: (6) journalism career preparation: (7) the video display terminal and the copy editor: (8) the limitations of investigative reporting as illustrated by "Cervantes v Walsh and Time, Inc.": (9) the training of science news reporters: (10) production costs of college newspapers: (11) magazines in United States culture: (12) the Chicago style of journalism: (13) sexism in children's magazines: (14) the role of the Iranian "emigrant" press in the development of Iranian journalism: and (15) the coverage of national and international religious news by two daily newspapers. (FL)

****
* Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made *
* from the original document. *
****

U S DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH,
EDUCATION & WELFARE
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF
EDUCATION

THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN REPRODUCED EXACTLY AS RECEIVED FROM THE PERSON OR ORGANIZATION ORIGINATING IT. POINTS OF VIEW OR OPINIONS STATED DO NOT NECESSARILY REPRESENT OFFICIAL NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION POSITION OR POLICY

ED189651

Journalism and Journalism Education:

Abstracts of Doctoral Dissertations Published in Dissertation Abstracts International, January through June 1980 (Vol. 40 Nos. 7 through 12)

Compiled by the staff of the

ERIC Clearinghouse on Reading and Communication Skills

"PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE THIS MATERIAL HAS BEEN GRANTED BY

University Microfilms International

TO THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)."

CS205746

. UC. 2

The dissertation titles contained here are published with permission of the University Microfilms International, publishers of Dissertation Abstracts International (copyright © 1980 by University Microfilms International), and may not be reproduced without their prior permission.

This bibliography has been compiled as part of a continuing series designed to make information on relevant dissertations available to users of the ERIC system. Monthly issues of Dissertation Abstracts International are reviewed in order to compile abstracts of dissertations on related topics, which thus become accessible in searches of the ERIC data base. Ordering information for the dissertations themselves is included at the end of the bibliography.

Abstracts of the following dissertations are included in this collection:

Aboaba, Boyinsola Abiola
THE NIGERIAN PRESS UNDER MILITARY RULE

Blanton, Lynne
THE AGRARIAN MYTH IN EIGHTEENTH AND NINETEENTH-CENTURY AMERICAN MAGAZINES

Brown, Lena Boyd
BLACK NEWSPAPERS AND BLACK EDUCATION IN AMERICA, 1960-1970: A STUDY OF EDITORIAL OPINION ON EDUCATION IN THREE BLACK NEWSPAPERS

Buutap, Nguyenphuc
LEGISLATION, PUBLIC OPINION, AND THE PRESS: AN INTERRELATIONSHIP REFLECTED IN THE NEW YORK TIMES' REPORTING OF THE ABORTION ISSUE

Cullen, George Edward, Jr.
TALKING TO A WHIRLWIND: THE LOYALIST PRINTERS IN AMERICA, 1763-1783

Eveslage, Thomas Eugene
TOWARD AN INTEGRATED MODEL FOR ASSESSING COMPLIANCE WITH FEDERAL CIRCUIT COURT DECISIONS: PRIOR RESTRAINT IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Gaddis, Haskell O.
JOURNALISM CAREER PREPARATION: OPINIONS OF SELECTED NEWSPAPER EDITORS VERSUS THOSE OF HEADS OF ACEJ-ACCREDITED NEWS-EDITORIAL JOURNALISM SEQUENCES

Garrison, Martin Bruce
THE VIDEO DISPLAY TERMINAL AND THE COPY EDITOR: A CASE STUDY OF ELECTRONIC EDITING AT THE MILWAUKEE JOURNAL

Harper, Joseph McGarvey
THE NEWSPAPER FIRM: A COMPUTER SIMULATION APPROACH

Harris, Lyle Everett, Sr.
THE LIMITATIONS OF INVESTIGATIVE REPORTING: A HISTORY OF THE CASE OF CERVANTES V. WALSH AND TIME, INC.

Kern, Montague
THE PRESIDENCY AND THE PRESS: JOHN F. KENNEDY'S FOREIGN POLICY CRISES AND THE POLITICS OF NEWSPAPER COVERAGE

La Follette, Marcel Evelyn Chotkowski
AUTHORITY, PROMISE, AND EXPECTATION: THE IMAGES OF SCIENCE AND SCIENTISTS IN AMERICAN POPULAR MAGAZINES, 1910-1955

Langlois, Pamela Frances Stent
THE FEMININE PRESS IN ENGLAND AND FRANCE: 1875-1900

Lee, Sang-Chul
THE JAPANESE IMAGE PROJECTED IN FOUR U. S. DAILIES OVER A SIXTY-SEVEN YEAR PERIOD (1905-1972)

McKerns, Joseph Patrick
BENJAMIN PERLEY POORE OF THE BOSTON JOURNAL: HIS LIFE AND TIMES AS A WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT, 1850-1887

Mahon, Dennis John
THEORETICAL CHANGE AND NEWSPAPER CONTENT: THE DIOCESAN PRESS AND VATICAN II

Myers, Roger Allen
THE TRAINING OF SCIENCE NEWS REPORTERS

Parrish, Fred Stanford
NATIONAL SURVEY OF DESIRABLE EDUCATIONAL PREPARATION FOR ASPIRING NEWSPAPER REPORTERS

Ragulsky, Frank Andrew
A COMPARISON OF THE PRODUCTION COSTS OF COLLEGE NEWSPAPERS

Schmidt, Dorothy (Dorey)
MAGAZINES IN AMERICAN CULTURE: AN ANTHOLOGY

Sims, Norman Howard
THE CHICAGO STYLE OF JOURNALISM

Steiner, Linda Claire
THE WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE PRESS, 1850-1900: A CULTURAL ANALYSIS

Summers, Norma Sharon
BENJAMIN FRANKLIN--PRINTING ENTREPRENEUR

Tadayon, Mohamad
THE IMAGE OF IRAN IN THE NEW YORK TIMES: A CONTENT ANALYSIS

Taylor, Sally
THE LIFE, WORK, AND TIMES OF WALTER DURANTY, MOSCOW CORRESPONDENT FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES, 1921-1941

Tibbetts, Sylvia-Lee
SEXISM IN CHILDREN'S MAGAZINES

Viehe, Carl Armin
AN ASSESSMENT OF COVERAGE OF NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL RELIGIOUS NEWS BY THE TWO DAILY NEWSPAPERS IN BUFFALO, NEW YORK

Williams, Gilbert Anthony
THE A.M.E. CHRISTIAN RECORDER: A FORUM FOR THE SOCIAL IDEALS OF BLACK AMERICANS, 1854-1902

Wright, John Dryburgh
THE NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR THE TRAINING OF JOURNALISTS: TWENTY-FIVE YEARS OF PROGRESS AND PROBLEMS

Yadegari, Mohammad
THE ROLE OF IRANIAN "EMIGRANT" PRESS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF IRANIAN JOURNALISM

THE NIGERIAN PRESS UNDER MILITARY RULE

Order No. 8005629

ABOABA, DOYINSOLA ABIOLA, PH.D. *State University of New York at Buffalo*, 1979. 123pp.

Following the pervasive wave of military interventions in African politics beginning in November 1965, it is fairly evident that the military, as the new executive branch of government and following the traditional and historical pattern of African governments' involvement with their press system, will evolve new press policies. The question then is what are the limits of press transformations which military rule can bring about in West Africa? To seek an answer to this question Nigeria is chosen for a case study typifying, to a large extent, a West African country under a military rule.

Nigeria shares with other West African countries similar political and press system development. In particular, most West African countries are now under military rule and are faced with the paramount task of finding a format for press-military relations appropriate to their social structures. The idea of this study on one level is to use Nigeria as a case study to isolate the basic factors affecting press-military relations. These factors could then serve as a basis for generalizations which future similar research in other West African countries will confirm or refute. And on another level the study specifically traces the historical sequence of press-military relations in the Nigerian environment.

Findings. The study shows that the interrelationship between the military government and the press is not monolithic or simple.

The greatest source of conflict between the military and the press is the authoritarian nature of the military which seems to be in conflict with press operation that is based on the idea of "open forum of debate". While the press would like to be the spokesman of the people, the military government wants to define the press role in terms of its (government's) goals. The military does not believe in plurality of opinions which purportedly is the trademark of the Press. Under the military regime social problems are perceived as strategic problems, where goals are usually clear and only the methods of solving them are open to any amount of debate. Beyond that, once decisions are taken, they are expected to be carried out promptly without dissent or criticism.

Theoretical Implications. The major question of theoretical implication is: what special characteristics distinguish military-press relation from the civilian-press relation? Under the surface of kaleidoscopic changes and adaptations that are discussed in the study i.e., new Press legislatures, re-organization of ownership, government relationship with the Press has remained basically the same under the military and civilian regimes. Both governments sought to control the Press, howbeit through different methods.

The role of the Press as perceived by the journalists differs under the two forms of government. The military government, being a corrective regime, is held more accountable for its policies. And without the parliamentary procedures, the Press felt it had to play the role of the people's parliament. Thus the confrontations between the Press and the military regime have been more intensed and publicized than those under the civilian regime. The Press was not the opposition party under the civilian regime.

One implication for theory, therefore, is that the Press cannot be ignored as an important intervening agent in the third world countries with military governments. The Press remains the single most important aspect of democratic life which the military have had to adapt themselves to.

THE AGRARIAN MYTH IN EIGHTEENTH AND NINETEENTH-CENTURY AMERICAN MAGAZINES

Order No. 8004135

BLANTON, LYNNE, PH.D. *University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign*, 1979. 359pp.

For centuries, farming has been praised and celebrated because it was believed to offer a man more independence, security, moral and spiritual satisfaction and a closer relationship with God and nature than any other occupation. The tradition of agrarian praise is as old as the Greeks and Romans. But elements of the Classical rhetoric were adopted and revised by medieval and Renaissance writers, French Physiocrats, English aristocrats, Romantics, conservationists, suburbanites and numerous others, who, for one reason or another, were enamored with nature, land or rural life.

The most important event for the American history of the agrarian myth was the discovery and settlement of the New World, which promised to make the dream of a new agrarian paradise a reality. The American continent with its abundant land seemed destined to be a great agricultural nation. The success of the Revolution and the enthusiastic support of Thomas Jefferson, America's foremost agrarian democrat, and other Founders, who identified farming with democracy, gave a special sanction to the pastoral way of life that did much to ensure and advance its prestige.

The beginning of every age in America was proclaimed the Age of the Farmer. Now at last he would be recognized and awarded the status in society that he so richly deserved. Yet the promised recognition seemed to remain always in the future. Meanwhile, America steadily grew away from her simple agrarian past.

This study compares and contrasts material gathered from magazines of three time periods: the 1780's and 90's, the 1830's and 40's and the 1880's and 90's. The magazines are American general interest miscellanies, and the material consists of essays, speeches, poems and stories that dealt with farmers, agriculture, land, nature, country or rural life.

Tracing the attitudes, images, ideas and feelings surrounding farmers and farm life over a 120-year period leads to the conclusion that while the traditional rhetoric praising the farmer continued almost unabated, there was a steady erosion of the foundations of the agrarian myth beginning even in the late eighteenth century, in Jefferson's day. Cities grew, industry flourished. By the 1840's, the businessman emerged as the model of the successful man. Even the tradition-bound world of the farmer was influenced by the ways of science and business; by the 1880's, they were generally considered to be the ways of the future, and the farmer, like most men of his age, wanted to be part of the future. The agrarian creed, which was founded so firmly in the past, was seen as holding the farmer back and was bitterly resented and condemned by many late nineteenth-century farmers.

Yet the continuing emotional appeal of the agrarian myth ensured that the myth survived, in various forms, even into the twentieth century. It endured because it seems to promise man a simple, natural, satisfying way of life. This vision became all the more attractive as America became more urban, industrialized, modern and complex and moved ever farther away from her cherished agricultural beginnings.

BLACK NEWSPAPERS AND BLACK EDUCATION IN AMERICA, 1960-1970: A STUDY OF EDITORIAL OPINION ON EDUCATION IN THREE BLACK NEWSPAPERS

Order No. 8011416

BROWN, LENA BOYD, ED.D. *Rutgers University The State U. of New Jersey (New Brunswick)*, 1979. 141pp. Chairperson: James E. Wheeler

This study is a qualitative, critical examination of the editorial opinion on education in three black newspapers between 1960 and 1970. The newspapers which provide the focus of this study are the New York *Amsterdam News*, Chicago *Defender*, and the Norfolk *Journal and Guide*. The study assumes that black newspapers maintained their historical protest tradition against the denial of human and civil rights for black Americans during the 1960's. The protest tradition emerged, as such, with the first issue of *Freedom's Journal* and continued as a major theme of the black Americans. Within this context, then, the basic objective of this study has been to examine the editorial opinion of the three black newspapers on educational issues that confronted the black community during the period.

Specifically, the issues which are examined include editorial and column opinion on: segregation and discrimination in public schools and colleges, biased textbooks, school finances, open admissions, quality education, black studies, the brain drain of black students and faculty from predominantly black colleges, and demands by black students for a relevant black university. In addition, the study raises certain questions about the black press and education of black Americans. How did the black press define and interpret the issues? What effects did the protest tactics of the black student movement have on the historical protest tradition of the black press? Did the black press offer a consistent philosophy of education? If so, was its philosophy compatible with the needs of the larger black community? What was the nature of the editorials and column opinion of the black press? Within this context, the study emphasizes black press opinion as it relates to the question of education for black people in American society. The editorial and column commentary is examined within the historical framework of black education and the historical protest tradition of the black press. The manner in which the black press addressed these issues reflected, more or less, the viability of its protest tradition.

The study concludes that the protest of the black press during the 1960's was consistent with its historical tradition. As such, it was both militant and conservative on the educational issues. It offered a militant protest for integrated educational opportunities which was based on its historical protest tradition. Similarly, its conservative protest which was based also on the historical tradition, was manifested by a lack of response to some of the separatist-oriented educational issues of the decade. In the final analysis, then, educational protest in the black press reflected middle-class values and principles, the need for "practical" measures in order to achieve full citizenship and human rights, dignity, and action. Moreover, its stand for and against the issues was influenced largely by its historical protest tradition.

LEGISLATION, PUBLIC OPINION, AND THE PRESS: AN INTERRELATIONSHIP REFLECTED IN THE *NEW YORK TIMES'* REPORTING OF THE ABORTION ISSUE

BUUTAP, NGUYENPHUC, PH.D. *The University of Chicago*, 1979.

This research attempts to clarify the relationship between legislative action, public opinion, and the news treatment of public issues. It is interesting to know whether legal changes have been made in response to the evolution of public opinion or if public attitudes and behavior alter to reflect the laws. Also, what is the role of the press in the development of the relationship between people and the legislation? The abortion issue in the United States, in many aspects, reflects the triadic interaction between legal changes, public opinion and the mass media. The coexistence of opposite and conflicting feelings about abortion is not new. In the current American scene, this heritage is sharpened by disjunctures between three elements that build up the controversy: public policy in terms of advance and withdrawal in law reform, public opinion determined by individual behavior and group morality, and the role of mass media in catalyzing the dilemma.

This study chooses the New York Times (NYT) as the specific medium for investigating the communicational aspect of abortion. Two criteria--thoroughness and objectivity--would justify the choice of the NYT for a study of abortion as reported in the press. One of the useful tools available to this kind of research is content analysis, "a technique for the objective, systematic and quantitative description of the content of communication."

The analysis of abortion reporting in the NYT shows that the trends in reportings reflected the suddenness of different steps taken by the legislation toward legalization. Abortion reportings hardly appear to have a prominence in the pagination of the newspaper. News reporting constituted the core of abortion reporting in the NYT. Interpretative reportings (editorial, essay, bookreview) and opinion reportings (letter to the editor) appeared only late, when the controversy was built up. Besides, several events having an obvious impact on attitudes toward abortion were neglected by the *Times*. If one reads the *Times* looking for indices of public opinion change, one has no way of knowing whether the public would greet a change in abortion law negatively or favorably from the outset of World War II to the beginning of the 60's.

Two central groups of findings vis-a-vis the theoretical orientations have retained the researcher's attention. With regard to the relationships between law and public opinion, solid indications have been assembled to support the view that law can mold, in many aspects, public attitude. But data also suggest that in some instances, public opinion is not responsive to law changes, and law may not necessarily bring about attitude change. With regard to the reflecting or catalyzing role of the press toward social change, analysis has found that the *Times* did serve merely as a reflection of events occurring in the period of reform movement leading to legalized abortion. Nowhere, the assumed opinion leader role of the press in the abortion reform movement can be clearly shown.

TALKING TO A WHIRLWIND: THE LOYALIST PRINTERS IN AMERICA, 1763–1783 Order No. 8000217

CULLEN, George Edward, Jr., Ph.D. West Virginia University, 1979. 761pp.

This dissertation tells the story of the Loyalist printers of Revolutionary America. They numbered 34, varying in degree from those who adhered to the crown as a matter of principle, to those who merely wanted to be on the winning side, and still others whose loyalism was due to circumstances of time and place. No attempt has been made to provide a blanket "why" for the actions of the Loyalist printers; each is treated as the individual he was and the reasons for his actions are examined on that basis.

At one time or another between 1763 and 1783 no fewer than 30 newspapers in nine American colonies were either totally loyal to the crown or at least had Loyalist sympathies toward the various controversies which led to the outbreak of fighting in 1775. There is no better testimony to the lack of unity during the Revolutionary years than the facts that in 1775 there were 15 Loyalist newspapers and that at no time were fewer than six being published. From 1781 to 1783 eight papers continued to support the royal cause even though Yorktown had brought an end to offensive war by Britain and American independence was practically assured.

This dissertation does not pretend to be a general history of the period. It was written by a journalist for those other journalists and historians who have some specialized interest in the subject. For this reason, some knowledge of the events about which the Loyalist printers were concerned is assumed and no attempt has been made to explain or analyze the origin and progress of the events themselves. What is explored in this study is how the events were viewed by the Loyalist printers and how they interpreted them to their readers.

The organization is chronological and sectional. Where Loyalist printers were able to continue during the war in cities occupied by the British army, these contributions have been examined separately from their pre-war activities. Within this framework, which provides an opportunity to isolate each paper and its printers and to analyze their contributions to loyalism, this dissertation has endeavored to present the most complete study yet done of all of the 33 men and one woman who opposed the rebellion "in every stage of its rise and progress, at the risque of our Lives and Fortunes." In doing this, extensive use has been made of the newspapers themselves to pass on what these printers were telling their readers, whether facts, opinions, exaggerations, or outright lies. Eighteenth century spellings and misspellings have been preserved as they appeared originally in all cases. Use of "sic" has been avoided except where confusion might otherwise occur.

The title of this dissertation is not something which was concocted by the author just as an attention-getting device. It was the frustrated cry of Peter Oliver, last royal chief justice of the Massachusetts superior court, who believed the people were being misled by the popular leaders, but that "To attempt to undeceive them was talking to a whirlwind."

TOWARD AN INTEGRATED MODEL FOR ASSESSING COMPLIANCE WITH FEDERAL CIRCUIT COURT DECISIONS: PRIOR RESTRAINT IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS Order No. 8004038

EVESLAGE, THOMAS EUGENE, PH.D. *Southern Illinois University at Carbondale*, 1979. 261pp. Major Professor: Dr. Robert Trager

Most studies of how court decisions filter to affected parties have involved the Supreme Court and compliant behavior. In this study, an issue dealt with differentially by federal circuit courts--prior restraint of high school publications--was examined to identify factors related to the amount of awareness and noncompliance affected school personnel reveal.

The principal and newspaper adviser in 76 public high schools in the Second and Fourth Circuits were surveyed. Data helped test eight research hypotheses and examine relationships between corollary variables and awareness and compliance. No significant difference was expected between principals and advisers in awareness of and compliance with the law. More awareness, but also more noncompliance, was expected among respondents in the Second Circuit, which has tended to support school authorities, while the Fourth Circuit has supported students. Also, awareness was thought not to be a reliable predictor of noncompliance.

The 38 schools in each circuit were randomly selected from lists of large or small schools (±578 students) in large and small cities (±50,000 people). Telephoning was done in February 1979. Survey data proved inadequate for testing noncompliance among advisers. No significant difference across circuits was found in awareness scores of either group. Awareness was not a reliable predictor of compliance and awareness scores did not differ significantly between principles and advisers.

Impact literature, the theoretical basis for much of this study, suggests that many factors may influence one's reaction to court decisions. More information came by examining the corollary variables. Circuit and respondent role appeared to be inadequate predictors when lower court decisions on student rights were involved. But awareness was related to several other variables. Professional training, daily responsibilities and activities, contact with or knowledge of other organizations that share the phenomenon under investigation, and professional enrichment through reading or attendance at relevant meetings seem to provide clues to understanding why some officials are aware and others are not. The amount of related training, length of experience, personal confrontation over the issue, message of the courts, and frequency of related court decisions seem to be related to compliance/noncompliance.

This study suggests that awareness is a prerequisite, but not a predictor of compliance. Awareness of the law on prior restraint was quite widespread. The one major indication of compliance was the adoption of procedural guidelines, which the courts have said are required for prior

review by school officials. Where the courts have relayed this message frequently (the Fourth Circuit), schools reported procedural guidelines more often; and in schools where such guidelines existed, there were fewer indications of prior restraint behavior.

Professional meetings were the primary source of student rights information for advisers; professional publications provided principals that information. The study suggested that the tone and interpretations of court messages by intermediaries may be more reliable predictors of response than the messages themselves. Both respondent groups recorded some backlash behavior. A contextual field study is needed to get a more meaningful evaluation of the awareness and compliance phenomena.

JOURNALISM CAREER PREPARATION: OPINIONS OF SELECTED NEWSPAPER EDITORS VERSUS THOSE OF HEADS OF ACEJ-ACCREDITED NEWS-EDITORIAL JOURNALISM SEQUENCES

Order No. 8013011

GADDIS, HASKELL O., ED.D. *Oklahoma State University*, 1979. 191pp.

Scope of Study. This dissertation identifies and interprets the mean agreement levels a sample of newspaper editors and journalism school administrators displayed for statements pertaining to several dimensions of news-editorial journalism education. These dimensions included *Perceived* versus *Expected* levels of skills of news-editorial graduates, the various roles of journalism education, the organization of journalism education, and the professionalization of journalism education. Hypothetically, it was assumed that Editors and Educators would display significantly different mean agreement scores on these dimensions. The differences and similarities between the agreement of the sample groups were assumed to be important in the formulation of improved news-editorial journalism education.

Findings and Conclusions. Educators and Editors did indeed vary significantly on 46 percent of the items comprising the survey instrument. In all but three cases, however, the difference was in degree, not in direction. Educators agreed journalism graduates had had "hands on" experiences with electronic newsroom equipment, had adequate knowledge of local government, and had had adequate laboratory experience in reporting techniques. Editors agreed with these propositions. On all other issues, Educators and Editors were either statistically alike or they leaned in the same direction to statistically different degrees. General conclusions were that these educators and these Editors expected graduates to display adequate reporting skills to successfully perform the tasks of beginning reporters and, at the same time, have attribute skills and attitudes which would make it likely they would improve the quality of newspapers in the public interest.

THE VIDEO DISPLAY TERMINAL AND THE COPY EDITOR: A CASE STUDY OF ELECTRONIC EDITING AT THE MILWAUKEE JOURNAL

Order No. 8004039

CARRISON, MARTIN BRUCE, PH.D. *Southern Illinois University at Carbondale*, 1979. 253pp. Major Professor: Ronald E. Ostman

This study explored the decision making of daily newspaper copy editors using the video display terminal component of an electronic reporting and editing system. The study descriptively analyzes the copy desks of The Milwaukee Journal, through extensive interviewing of all full-time and part-time copy editors on the national, state, and metropolitan copy desks, and through content analysis and participant field observation.

Because the literature in editing, particularly in electronic editing, is scant, the study attempted to explore a number of the variables identified in gatekeeping and other related editor decision making literature developed before the beginning of the electronic editing era for U.S. newspapers. The literature generated a set of research questions which were used to formulate an extensive semi-structured interview questionnaire. The instrument was administered to 31 copy editors. The literature also led to development of content categories for analysis of published content before installation of the electronic editing system and after the installation, between 1974-76 and 1976-78. The pivotal date was May 24, 1976, the day The Journal changed over to its Hendrix reporting and editing system. Research also employed two types of participant field observation, in which the researcher observed the electronic editing decision making and editing task completion on the national desk by three copy editors, and on the metropolitan desk by a single copy editor. Both field observations gathered data during eight-hour editing shifts.

The dissertation was designed to develop grounded theory. After data gathering, a theoretical model of the decision making process of copy editors using the electronic editing system at The Journal was presented, and a series of propositions developed from the model were presented. A six-level model illustrating copy editor decision making identified these divisions: (1) the original story in hard copy form; (2) the video display terminal electronic version of the story; (3) the series of content decisions; (4) the edited electronic version of the story; (5) the series of headline decisions; and (6) the completed electronic version of the story. The second model presented installs the first model into a larger context, and depicts the video display terminal decision making cycle when an electronic version of a story proceeds through three sets of evaluative gates, the copy desk rim, the copy desk slot, and the news editor. A series of propositions follow from the two models.

The data gathered generated a series of conclusions regarding electronic editing tasks performed, decision making, and the impact of technology on the editing process.

THE NEWSPAPER FIRM: A COMPUTER SIMULATION APPROACH

Order No. 8009865

HARPER, JOSEPH MCGARVEY, PH.D. *The University of Texas at Austin*, 1979. 336pp. Supervisors: Ernest Sharpe and Roy Harris

The primary purpose of this research project was to develop and test a mathematical model of a newspaper financial system. The model is in the form of a series of equations that can generate predicted newspaper profit/loss statements from a number of exogenous variables of an economic and demographic nature.

Data from the newspaper industry was used in formulating the equations that make up the model. The key equations to predict circulation and advertising linage were derived through multiple regression analysis. The model was used to simulate the profit/loss statements for two actual newspapers, and the test of the validity of the model was the comparison between the predicted and actual profit/loss statements.

This project suggests how the systems approach can be employed to study the newspaper financial operation. The project has theoretical implications in the opportunities to develop and refine newspaper management principles and to study the dynamics of newspaper financial systems. In addition, there are practical applications that are expected to be of value to newspaper managers and to educators teaching newspaper management. For the newspaper manager, the model can be used in financial planning, for example, in simulating the impact of rate changes on revenues and expenses. For the educator, the model can be used as the basis for a newspaper management game and as an illustration of how the systems approach applies to the newspaper financial system.

THE LIMITATIONS OF INVESTIGATIVE REPORTING: A HISTORY OF THE CASE OF CERVANTES V. WALSH AND TIME, INC.

Order No. 8002368

HARRIS, LYLE EVERETT, SR., PH.D. *University of Missouri - Columbia*, 1979. 325pp. Supervisor: Dr. William H. Taft

This dissertation is a history of the events and incidents surrounding the libel case of Cervantes v. Walsh and Time, Inc. It is an examination of the methods writer Denny Walsh used in his investigative reporting and of the methods the editors used in preparing Walsh's story for publication in the 29 May 1970 issue of *Life*. The story alleged that Mayor Alfonso Cervantes of St. Louis had "ties" to organized crime. Cervantes denied the charges and sued the writer and magazine for $12 million. The court dismissed the case on summary judgment because the mayor could not prove that Walsh showed reckless disregard for whether his information was false or not. That decision, which was denied reviewed by the United States Supreme Court, did not evaluate whether Walsh's charges were in fact true or false.

The study begins by examining the press in St. Louis and the mayor's relationship with the two daily newspapers from the time he took office until the *Life* story was published. The background shows that the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, for which Walsh was a reporter until 1968, and the *Post-Dispatch* handled a plethora of news about the mayor and his associates, showing the negative as well as the positive side of his political career. After a review of some of the stories and editorials about Cervantes' performance, the dissertation turns to an examination of the methods Walsh and the *Life* editors used in handling this story. An important aspect of the examination is that much of the material in Walsh's story already had been printed in the St. Louis dailies. Walsh had offered part of the information to the *Globe-Democrat* while he was a reporter there. That section, which *Life* printed, allegedly placed the mayor in direct contact with members of organized

crime. The publisher of the *Globe-Democrat* rejected the information, however, after other writers could not corroborate Walsh's information. In fact, some information contradicted Walsh's details.

In the depositions taken by Cervantes' attorney for the libel suit, Walsh and the editors were obligated to answer thousands of questions about the methods used in preparing the article. Cervantes' attorney further had access to Walsh's background notes and his information gained through unidentified informers for the Federal Bureau of Investigation. This information provided a rare and valuable source--volumes long--for this dissertation. The information, gathered under judicial auspices with attorneys for both sides present during the questioning, gave the researcher facts and insights that probably could not have been obtained any other way.

The dissertation finds that Walsh's methods of investigative reporting, when evaluated against standards used by other professionals in the field, were based on shaky ground. The magazine editors failed to challenge his interpretations or examine his sources of information with their own eyes.

The dissertation also looks at the ramifications from the story and the reactions to it from the St. Louis community. It finds that while Cervantes' political career was damaged by Walsh's story, many other factors of years in political office also played against him. He sought a third term, showed a strong following, but lost in the primary. Political veterans from St. Louis attributed the mayor's loss to many other elements in addition to the story in *Life*.

The dissertation, which also examines the court suit and certain aspects of organized crime, concludes with guidelines for investigative reporters.

THE PRESIDENCY AND THE PRESS: JOHN F. KENNEDY'S FOREIGN POLICY CRISES AND THE POLITICS OF NEWSPAPER COVERAGE

Order No. 8006957

KERN, MONTAGUE, PH.D. *The Johns Hopkins University*, 1979. 496pp.

This study examines the press-presidential relationship in a policy context and in relation to other categories of influence on newspapers: public opinion, interest groups, politicians, foreign governments and the prestige press. In contrast to much of the previous literature, the press is not examined as a homogeneous entity. Newspapers with different resources devoted to foreign policy coverage, constituencies, editorial directions and relationships to the Kennedy Administration were examined.

The concept of the press as a reflective institution emerged from this analysis. It was found that the press is reflective because reporters, editors and columnists are affected not only by their professional setting, but also by their political environment. In terms of the press-presidential relationship, this means that the pressure which the press put on a President comes as the result of reaction to questions raised by other forces in the society. The determining factor is thus not so much whether the press exercises influence on the President as whether there are political forces at work on an issue.

There are three reasons the press is a reflective institution. The timing of issues in the press is determined by government, the domestic politicians and the various publics with which journalists must deal. Which forces are important varies by newspaper. The press is also reflective due to the fact that journalism is affected by journalistic value judgments. Publishers, editors and columnists often take positions for reasons based not so much on the merits of an issue as on support for a politician or a party. Editorial views in newspapers reflect publisher biases. Ideological journalistic values along the liberal-conservative spectrum affect the choice of sources and access on the part of journalists to the White House as to other politicians. Columnists turn to sources they agree with more frequently than do reporters whose writing is more affected by beat assignments.

The press is also reflective because newspapers have to pitch their coverage to their readerships in order to be read. There is variation among newspapers on three readership-oriented dimensions: There is a popular press, an elite establishment oriented press and a Washington-oriented press. These factors also affect newspapers' coverage of news and opinion.

The fact that the press is a reflective institution affects the President's ability to influence it. It means that presidential influence varies according to the nature and effectiveness of the other forces in the society which are in competition with him. Politicians are their chief rivals. Interest groups with a similar partisan appeal or potential for conflict or power may also have a similar influence on the press, although this has not been treated in this study. Foreign opinion, whether governmental or private, rarely represents a challenge to a President. This is because, under most circumstances, foreign views are either ignored or taken into account only on a highly selective basis. Foreign coverage is focused through a domestic prism.

Press strategies can enhance a President's ability to influence the press. What constitutes a "poor" strategy varies through time. Press strategies are not, however, the sole determinants of presidential effectiveness with the press.

Despite strong presidential leadership on crisis issues, two constellations of forces provoke an effective press challenge to a President. The first occurs during a period of indecision on a popular issue. The President experiences pressure from within his Administration, some questioning from within his own party, and a critique from both the moderate-bipartisan and conservative branches of the political opposition as well. The second constellation of forces is more purely partisan and involves the exploitation by the opposition of a popular issue during an election campaign, assisted by an interest group with which the public can identify.

AUTHORITY, PROMISE, AND EXPECTATION: THE IMAGES OF SCIENCE AND SCIENTISTS IN AMERICAN POPULAR MAGAZINES, 1910–1955

Order No. 8000867

LA FOLLETTE, Marcel Evelyn Chotkowski, Ph.D. Indiana University, 1979. 404pp.

This thesis examines the public image of American science and scientists and the relationship of the mass media to development of that image, through content analysis of nonfiction articles on science published in a stratified random sample (3316 issues) of eleven American general-content popular magazines, 1910–1955. The statistical data show that the number of articles increased significantly in the mid-1930's, declined in the 1930's and, although by the late 1940's and 1950's the number had again increased, by 1955 it was only two-thirds of the 1926 peak. Thirty percent of all articles discussed biological science; 23%, physics; 7%, chemistry; 7%, astronomy. Of all articles, 62% were oriented toward issues; 20%, toward people. Scientists wrote most frequently about issues; 28% of all scientist authors wrote about a subject outside their own training or expertise. In the 1930's the percentage of science articles that were biographies increased, then declined through 1955. Most biographies described white males, biologists or physicists, and researchers in universities. No biographies of female scientists appeared in the sample until 1925 (and none between 1927–1934); no female scientist authors, until 1924. Less than 2% of articles by scientists were written by females.

Characteristics of scientists and science that act for and against interaction with the media are discussed. Eighteen scientists who were both authors of articles and subjects of biographies are identified as "visible" in popular magazines in particular eras; the twelve most prominent science journalists in the period are also listed. During the late 1930's and early 1940's, when the number of science articles declined, the proportion written by scientists declined and the proportion by science journalists rose, while the proportion by other journalists showed no similar trends. As the percentage of scientists rose in the mid-1940's, the percentage of science journalists declined, indicating that a form of replacement may have occurred.

The image of a scientist emphasized an intellect that set him apart from and above the non-scientist and stressed qualities of strength, endurance, patience, perseverance, and unlimited energy. The prevalent image of scientific virtue as its own reward implied that scientists toiled for some metaphysical or altruistic reason rather than for economic or other motives. In the 1930's and 1940's, the image of the scientist's methods changed from emphasis on action and physical activity to a more reflective and cerebral image. Similar change occurred away from accounts of the researcher's daily routine and work environment and toward analysis of empirical reasoning, and the theory, construction, or implications of new methods and results. The thesis also identifies images of the "legitimacy" of science, the difference between science and technology, and the limits of science, and analyzes images common in criticism of science.

In 1910–1955, mass media discussion of science combined extensive reporting on the actual results of science, promises and predictions that science would cure any social problem, and images of scientists as omniscient, powerful, well-meaning, and heroic, to develop a climate of exaggerated expectations of what science could do for and to society.

THE FEMININE PRESS IN ENGLAND AND FRANCE: 1875 - 1900

Order No. 8004947

LANGLOIS, PAMELA FRANCES STENT, PH.D. *University of Massachusetts*, 1979. 460pp. Director: Professor Michael Wolff

The years between 1875 and 1900 saw the publication of over 270 magazines for women on either side of the English Channel: a tremendous advance on anything which had gone before in this particular section of the press and one which paralleled expansion in the industry in general, as technological advance and the growth of popular literacy combined to improve productive capacity, reduce prices, and increase the potential audience for cheap literature. At the same time, women in both England and France were experiencing a broadening of their educational and professional opportunities, as well as the gradual alleviation of their legal and civil disabilities. These changes were the result of pressure from a growing feminist movement and from the shifting economic and social needs in a period of rapid industrialization and urbanization.

This dissertation seeks to determine what factors contributed to the particular nature and evolution of women's magazines in each country, and to examine the latter for indications of changes in women's roles, life-styles, and major concerns. In particular, it analyzes the extent of ordinary women's awareness of feminist issues and their consequent response to the movement for female emancipation.

Similar numbers hid wide discrepancies in the state of the industry, its rate of development, and the nature of the audience for women's periodicals in England and France. Despite a growing influx of service features, French women's magazines remained essentially fashion-oriented and geared to the needs of a bourgeois clientele for most of the period. Produced by small firms which were slow to adapt to modern publishing techniques, their high prices and general orientation restricted their appeal for a wider audience. By contrast, English magazines were notable for their increasing variety and diversified appeal. Publishers and advertisers recognized the tremendous commercial potential of a female audience and sought to exploit it by producing journals geared to the needs and tastes of all classes of women. The big leap forwards came in the 1890's when Harmsworth, among others, abandoned the idea that popular literature should be "improving" and concentrated on entertainment and mass sales.

Over the years, the prevalent image of woman in the journals shifted from that of society queen and domestic goddess to professional housewife and potential career woman. English magazines kept their readers abreast of the campaigns for women's legal and civic emancipation, and sponsored the improvement of their educational and professional opportunities as a means of providing alternative employment for those who did not marry. Similar agitation was virtually non-existent in France outside of feminist journals as, for historic reasons, feminism was regarded as a "dangerous" doctrine. Possibly also, French middle-class women, living in a more traditional society where their participation in the family business or trade was not yet defunct, and where religion provided an acceptable alternative vocation, felt less dissatisfaction with their lot than their English counterparts.

Despite a growing awareness of the new possibilities opening up for women, these were not yet sufficiently attractive in either country to outweigh the traditional goals of marriage and a family. Indeed, during this period the domestic ideal intensified rather than diminished, although it now encompassed the idea of a capable and confident woman rather than a ministering angel. By urging their readers to aspire to higher levels of education and domestic performance in order to justify their claims to equal respect and status in the marriage partnership, women's journals encouraged an idea of domestic feminism which potentially held greater rewards for women at that time, since it placed the highest value on women's traditional roles and contribution to society.

THE JAPANESE IMAGE PROJECTED IN FOUR U. S. DAILIES OVER A SIXTY-SEVEN YEAR PERIOD (1905-1972)

Order No. 8006639

LEE, SANG-CHUL, PH.D. *University of Minnesota*, 1979. 220pp.

This study has attempted to examine a historical dispute on the American image of relations with Japan in a longitudinal and systematic way. Historians have pondered the image of relations between two countries; these studies have been mostly descriptive and intuitive, not empirical. No intent was made to lower the weight of these pieces, but the purpose was to prove the historical prognoses.

Based on the historical prognoses and the literature on the flow of international news, four hypotheses were made: (1) the amount of press coverage will rise as tension and conflict mount--the higher conflict is, the more news display will be; (2) the images of certain issues will be related to region; the West Coast press will differently react to racial and immigration dispute than the press elsewhere; (3) the press will react to, rather than lead, movements; issues of conflict between two countries would have altered the likely images. In this regard, images like a military threat or a yellow peril, once potent, will be outwon by economic or political points later on; and (4) the pair of images--favorable and unfavorable--will be related to the amount of news coverage; in overall, the favorable news will be outpaced by the unfavorable news.

Methodology was content analysis of the selected newspapers. Three factors--region, circulation, and prestige--was the base for selection. The newspapers were the New York Times, the Chicago Daily News, the Los Angeles Times, and the San Francisco Chronicle.

Twenty years were chosen for analysis out of the sixty-seven year study period--a historical weight and/or a point of dispute merited the base. Following the constructed week procedure, twenty-eight days were chosen from each year--so dates of analysis totaled 560 (28x20).

Not to miss any significant event, this study also included dates of that event, and analyzed a date before and a date after the occurrence of that event as well as the date of its occurrence. A total of fifty-two significant events were chosen to constitute 156 days for analysis (52x3).

The results tended to back the hypotheses. A look of the yearly attention proved the first hypothesis--whenever there is great conflict, there will be big news. The years that drew more than an average of five percent showed: 1905 (5%), 1937 (9%), 1940 (7%), 1941 (22%), 1943 (6%), 1945 (21%), and 1960 (5%). The year of "Nixon shocks" (1971) was 4 percent.

The proportions of coverage by categorical subjects likely turned out in order of magnitude of the conflict--defense/war (48%), foreign relations (26%), government/politics (9%), immigration/race (8%), economics/business (7%), socio-cultural (1%), accident/disaster (1%), and science/education (less than 1%).

When the press coverage was identified by individual newspapers, two traits turned out: (1) military/war and foreign relations remained constant in order, but government/politics and economics/business changed slightly in order; (2) two West Coast newspapers gave more coverage on, and more negative reaction to, immigration/race than two other newspapers elsewhere. The coverage of this subject by two West Coast newspapers ranked the third each; while its rank of two other newspapers marked the fifth each.

The proportions of immigration/race likewise have differed: the San Francisco Chronicle (13%), the Los Angeles Times (11%), the New York Times (4%), and the Chicago Daily News (4%). This seemed to support the second hypothesis that immigration/race would be related to region.

The categorical subjects broken down by periods, the third hypothesis was partially proved: immigration/race and defense/war subjects, as hypothesized, were clustered before and during World War II, but economics/business and government/politics, against hypothesis, tended to spread across periods.

A directional look backed the fourth hypothesis; the kind of negative tone outran the positive trait--the negative news (50%), positive (14%), and neutral (36%).

BENJAMIN PERLEY POORE OF THE BOSTON JOURNAL: HIS LIFE AND TIMES AS A WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT, 1850-1887

Order No. 8006649

McKERNS, JOSEPH PATRICK, PH.D. *University of Minnesota*. 1979. 207pp.

This is a study of a prominent 19th century Washington correspondent, Benjamin Perley Poore (1820-1887), which focuses on his career from the Mexican War period to the late 1880s. For nearly forty years Poore's articles on political, military and social affairs in Washington appeared in various newspapers and magazines. For nearly thirty years he was the correspondent of the *Boston Journal*, a leading Republican newspaper.

By the end of his career Poore was recognized as the dean of Washington correspondents and as one of the city's most influential journalists. His career embraced a period in which Washington reporting evolved from an informal system of letter-writers to the beginning of the formal, institutionalized system of today. Therefore, this study also examines the changing press-government relationship during his career. Poore was one of the first regular Washington correspondents to gain a national reputation. He began his career when government patronage of the press and the influence of the Washington administration newspapers were declining. With this decline, the role of the Washington correspondent increased in importance. Poore was a recognized leader among other correspondents and was at the forefront of the changing press-government relationship.

The literature of journalism history has been dominated by studies of institutions, i.e., individual newspapers, magazines and agencies, and by biographies of editors and publishers. This view of history "from the top down" has made a valuable, but one-sided, contribution to our understanding of the development of American mass communications. An attempt is made here to invert this view and examine change over time "from the bottom up," i.e., from the level of the individual reporter. It is generally accepted that the Penny Press of the 1830s replaced partisan, political journalism with a more objective, politically independent journalism. The findings here dissent somewhat from that position and question the current understanding of "independent journalism" after 1850. The Penny Press brought higher circulations and advertising revenues that, coupled with the demise of government patronage, made the press financially independent of political parties. But this study suggests that, on the whole, the press remained close ideologically to political parties.

Political newspapers and journalists seemed to be the rule rather than the exception during Poore's time. The *Journal* was an unswerving supporter of the Republican party and Poore was a loyal party member. He felt it was his duty to write about daily events from the conviction of his Republican principles. Furthermore, for nearly thirty years he was a clerk of several Congressional committees and a compiler and editor of government publications. In this way he could supplement his newspaper salary, but it also gave him an inside view of government. He knew most of the Presidents and leading politicians of his time and was intimate with several, particularly Charles Sumner. Such activity today would raise questions about Poore's objectivity, but in the 19th century that term meant something other than what it means today. It is unfair to judge journalists of that time by today's standards. What Poore did was not uncommon. He stands out because few others had a career as long or as distinguished as his. His reputation was built upon his proximity to politics and he was respected because he understood "men and measures."

Poore also wrote several biographies and works of fiction as well as magazine articles on topics as diverse as agriculture and autograph collecting. He served in the diplomatic corps and was an antiquarian, an amateur architect and printer, and a popular speaker. His best remembered book is *Perley's Reminiscences of Sixty Years in the National Metropolis* published in 1886.

THEORETICAL CHANGE AND NEWSPAPER CONTENT: THE DIOCESAN PRESS AND VATICAN II

Order No. 8013392

MAHON, DENNIS JOHN, PH.D. *Syracuse University*, 1979. 175pp.

For the Catholic church, the major religious event of the twentieth century was the Second Vatican Council and the momentous changes in theology and practice which the council's decrees initiated. For the diocesan press in the United States, the Vatican Council brought about a change in the theory of the diocesan press no less significant than the evolution of freedom of the press from government control which occurred in seventeenth century England.

Using a random sample of thirty English language, United States, Roman Catholic diocesan newspapers and a single issue from each paper for the last week of March in 1958, 1965 and 1973, a content analysis was conducted to discover any possible, significant changes in diocesan press content from the periods before, during and after the Second Vatican Council. Major categories employed in the content analysis were intraorganizational, interorganizational and extraorganizational news and opinion. News and opinion sources were also analyzed.

Some of the results of the analysis took the form of answers to the following questions.

How has the diocesan press responded to the change of theory initiated by the council? The diocesan press has responded by significantly changing the proportion of news to opinion presented in its columns, changing from a seven to three proportion before the council to a six to four proportion after the council.

Has the diocesan press increased its news coverage to meet the increased need for information? The diocesan press has decreased the amount of news in the average week's issue.

Has the diocesan press broadened its expression of opinion? The diocesan press has definitely broadened its expression of opinion, utilizing new sources of comment and extending comment into new topic categories.

Has there been a change in diocesan press content commensurate with the change in press theory? On the larger scale, the changes do reflect the major differences initiated by the council, but on the smaller scale, in the more detailed categories and subcategories, such as ecumenism, race and government, only the content in these few, just-mentioned categories changed significantly, causing the observed changes already alluded to on the major category level.

Other significant changes took place in the increased use of the Religious News Service, letters-to-the-editor and syndicated columnists.

THE TRAINING OF SCIENCE NEWS REPORTERS

Order No. 8009321

MYERS, ROGER ALLEN, PH.D. *The Ohio State University*, 1979. 281pp.
Adviser: Professor I. Keith Tyler

Training science news reporters is a new field with few current standards and little discussion of practices and policies in the literature. This study represents an attempt to identify principles which may be used in the training of science news reporters and identify competencies that all "good" science reporters should possess.

In this study an attempt was made to determine the current quality and quantity of science news in the media, whether more well-qualified science and medical news reporters were needed, and, if so, how such reporters might be best educated or trained and who should train them. The study was composed primarily of two stages.

In the first stage, it was determined that the quality and quantity of science news coverage could be improved and increased. A mail survey of 34 science writers, 33 scientists and medical researchers, and 33 newspaper editors and their broadcast counterparts was used to learn these groups' ideas concerning such coverage. Newspapers, magazines and broadcasting staffs who sought out science news information and covered it thoroughly generally were thought to have the best coverage. The science magazines such as *Scientific American* and *Science News* had the best such coverage, followed by *Newsweek* and *Time*, then the other media. The first stage respondents though that experienced science news reporters were the best persons to cover science news stories, rather than general assignment reporters. They also said that more science news reporters and editors were needed in the broadcast and print media.

In the second stage, recommendations about *how* to train or educate science news reporters were made, who should train them, and what competencies the potential science news reporters and their teachers should possess. A mail survey of 100 randomly-selected science writers, 100 similarly-selected journalism educators, 100 scientists or medical researchers, and 100 newspaper editors was used to learn the recommendations from these various concerned occupational groups. Respondents generally favored a broad liberal arts education with an emphasis on physical science and writing courses in college, prior work experience as a reporter and possibly a laboratory researcher, and contacts with working science reporters including on-the-job training, workshops, apprenticeships and internships, among others. Competencies that the potential science reporters should possess centered on writing well and clearly for a "mass" audience, preparing for and conducting interviews well, and having a good background knowledge of the subject matter. Competencies for teachers of potential science reporters generally paralleled those suggested for the science reporters, plus special interpersonal skills and abilities. Experienced and/or specially trained science news reporters, science news editors, and college journalism instructors were considered the "best" teachers of science news reporting and writing. The respondents generally favored formal college training in science news reporting and journalism reporting courses, plus an apprenticeship or internship if

possible. Internships or apprenticeships should last from 3 to 12 months, and science reporting workshops from one to four weeks.

Principles reflecting the above findings were identified along with related competencies and experiences. In addition a curriculum model was developed that would help train a science news reporter. The model's proposed science writing courses could be included as part of a journalism degree course of study at a college or university and labelled a "science writing emphasis." The course of study so described could be used at both the undergraduate and graduate levels with beneficial results.

NATIONAL SURVEY OF DESIRABLE EDUCATIONAL PREPARATION FOR ASPIRING NEWSPAPER REPORTERS

Order No. 8008617

PARRISH, FRED STANFORD, PH.D. *The Florida State University*, 1979. 101pp. Major Professor: Maurice L. Litton

This study sought to determine what the most desirable educational preparation at the college level for an aspiring newspaper reporter should be.

Two groups that were thought to have special qualifications to address this question were selected. These groups were designated "Users" and "Society." The Users group was comprised of two subgroups, the Managing Editor group and the City Editor group, chosen from a scientifically selected national sample of daily newspapers, each subgroup sample being approximately one-tenth of the population. The Society group was composed of Chiefs of Police or other police personnel in their command who the chiefs thought had the most regular official contact with newspaper reporters. The Society group was chosen by selecting one-half of those governmental units to which the Managing Editor mail questionnaires were addressed, and one-half to which the City Editor mail questionnaires were addressed.

The most important question asked of the respondents concerned the curriculum of the junior and senior year of college. It was: "Please indicate . . . the percentage of courses by subject area that you believe should be taken by an aspiring newspaper reporter." Three schemes for analyzing responses were devised with the most realistic closely approximating the percentage of journalism courses recommended for a journalism major by the accreditation agency, the American Council on Education for Journalism (ACEJ). This scheme had two categories, "Less than 22 percent" journalism courses and "22 percent or more" journalism courses. An overwhelming number of respondents in both groups--91.7 percent of the Users group and 98.2 percent of the Society group--indicated that an aspiring newspaper reporter should take at least 22 percent journalism courses during the junior and senior years.

Other important findings of the study were: (1) No meaningful statistically significant difference on key curriculum questions between the two subgroups of the Users group. (2) A belief by both groups that attendance at an institution of higher learning by an aspiring newspaper reporter is at least desirable--97.9 percent of the Users and 95.5 percent of the Society group. Almost 53 percent of the Users group indicated they believed it necessary and almost 50 percent of the Society group indicated likewise. (3) Both the Users and Society groups were almost completely in favor of the curriculum of the first two years of college for an aspiring newspaper reporter being overwhelmingly liberal arts. (4) An estimated 70 percent of newspaper reporters hired within the last three years held at least bachelor's degrees at the time of hiring. (5) Over half the respondents in both groups were not cognizant of current newspaper reporting programs at the junior and senior level advocated by the American Council on Education for Journalism. (6) Respondents were predominantly well-educated, middle-aged males. More than half of the Users group worked for newspapers with a daily circulation of 20,000 or less. More than half of the Society group held the title of "Chief of Police," and most were employed in a city or town with a population of 50,000 or less.

This project was deemed important not only because it added evidence to a long-standing debate in the journalism world, but also because it addressed the age-old controversy of the most appropriate higher education for the individual.

A COMPARISON OF THE PRODUCTION COSTS OF COLLEGE NEWSPAPERS

Order No. 8003597

RAGULSKY, FRANK ANDREW, ED.D. *Oklahoma State University*, 1979. 109pp.

Scope of Study. The purpose of this study was to examine the differences of college newspapers in their operating and management procedures. The study has compared composition and printing costs of newspapers printed off-campus commercially to newspapers printed by school-owned equipment to newspapers published by student-newspaper-owned equipment. The study has also provided opinions of newspaper administrators in regard to the problems of cost, the purchasing of equipment and the hiring of qualified personnel to operate the equipment. College newspaper advisers from 217 schools were queried as to their composition costs and printing costs. It was anticipated that the information would provide the most economical way of publishing the campus newspaper.

Findings and Conclusions. Results of the study revealed that college newspapers using student-newspaper-owned composition equipment operate with lower per-page composition costs than college newspapers using school-owned or off-campus commercial equipment. Advisers attributed lower costs for composition due to student employment.

Of the newspapers responding to the survey, only 75 of the 217 schools reported student-newspaper-owned facilities for composing the newspaper and 10 of the 217 schools reported newspaper-owned presses for printing the newspaper. Cost was the prohibitive factor for the purchasing of equipment for most colleges. However, many advisers were optimistic and were making plans to purchase phototypesetting equipment.

MAGAZINES IN AMERICAN CULTURE: AN ANTHOLOGY

Order No. 8000048

SCHMIDT, DOROTHY (DOREY), PH.D. *Bowling Green State University*, 1979. 525pp. Advisers: Ray B. Browne, Alma J. Payne

This collection of previously unpublished articles was solicited, chosen, copy-edited, and arranged to depict the interaction of American magazines and the American people in the years 1890-1950. The major essay uses a historical-technological perspective to trace developments in American magazines which resulted from new technologies, especially pulp paper processes, photo-engraving, and offset printing, with subsequent changing relationships between periodicals and the public. The primary purpose of the anthology is to present American magazines as both mirrors and molders of American society.

The essays are presented in five sections. Section One includes the Schmidt essay, "Magazines, Technology, and American Culture" and "An Economic Perspective on Formula in Popular Culture" by David Paul Nord. Section Two includes "The Germ Threat as Seen in Magazine Articles, 1890-1920" by Andrew McClary, "Women for War Work: The OWI and Magazines in WW II" by Maureen Honey, and "The Manliness Ethos in Modern America" by David G. Pugh. Section Three contains "Will Rogers' 'Letters to his President'" by Peter C. Rollins, "*Life*'s View of Victoria, 1883-1901" by Patricia Marks, and "Anglo-American Conflict in the Popular Media during the 1920s" by David Richards.

Section Four has "The Writer and his Middle-Class Audience: Frank Norris" by Robert A. Morace, "Sentimental Short Fiction by Women in *Leslie's Popular Monthly*" by Donna Casella-Kern. "The Brandywine School and Magazine Illustration" by James J. Best, and "Harris Merton Lyon's Short Stories" by Thomas Rees. Section Five offers "*Commentary* and the American Jewish Experience" by Milton S. Katz, "The American Woman Suffrage Press" by Lynn Masel-Walters, and "The History of Charlton Press and Its *Song Lyric* Periodicals" by Mary Slezak.

A Selected Bibliography for the study of magazines in American Culture is included.

THE CHICAGO STYLE OF JOURNALISM Order No. 8009170

SIMS, NORMAN HOWARD, PH.D. *University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign*, 1979. 298pp.

This thesis is a history of a style of journalism as it developed in Chicago during the 1890s and beyond. Style is defined as the expression of identity through meaningful symbolic and dramatic actions which serve as containers for the ideals of a way of life. A particular set of journalists working in Chicago found a chaotic, industrial, urban world emerging around them and tried to capture and express their feelings about it in their reports. This "Chicago style" expressed their own developing identities, their attitudes about the world and their jobs, and their sense of status.

The Chicago style urban reporter in the 1890s was cynical, tough, literate and sentimental. Sentimentalism for the downtrodden merged with a cynicism toward crime and tragedy. In their social institutions they proclaimed their identities as big city reporters, adopted realism as a guiding literary light, and formed self-conscious bonds with fellow workers.

Biographies of three Chicago reporters, Opie Read, George Ade, and Ben Hecht, and a profile of one of their social institutions, the Whitechapel Club, are the core of this essay.

Opie Read came to Chicago at the peak of his career as a reporter and humorist in Arkansas. He was a literary reporter who had mastered a form of sketch writing that was very common to his age but rare in our own. He represents a foundation for the ideal of literature which was common to the Chicago style, but he is also a benchmark against which to measure the changes of the era. As a romantic and self-declared Southern gentleman, Read failed to adapt to the changing conditions of Chicago journalism.

George Ade was one of the earliest columnists and embodied many of the ideals of the Chicago style. He was, like Read, a sketch writer but he accommodated the new conditions arising in journalism, especially the growing concern with factuality in news. His stories of the cultural worlds of Chicago were segregated in the newspaper as columns, where they were safe from the assaults of copy editors and could not be misinterpreted as purely "informational" material.

Ade, Read and some forty other journalists of the 1890s were members of the Whitechapel Club of Chicago, a Bohemian, macabre, irreverent society which served as a school for initating reporters into the Chicago style. Within the confines of the Whitechapel Club, reporters adopted realism as a literary ideal, and hardened cynicism as an outlook, while staking out an exclusive arena of status for Chicago style reporting.

The Chicago style has become a persistent identity or attitude among modern urban reporters. While it is certainly not the only style among newspaper writers, it has clear representatives in the twentieth century. Ben Hecht was one literate reporter who in the 1920s was a conscious embodiment of the type. Hecht combined localism, cynicism and immunity to the gore of crime reporting with the sensitivity of a literate and articulate observer. In the age of objectivity and scientific reporting styles, however, Hecht's work was even more isolated than George Ade's.

THE WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE PRESS, 1850-1900: A CULTURAL ANALYSIS Order No. 8009181

STEINER, LINDA CLAIRE, PH.D. *University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign*, 1979. 380pp.

This dissertation examines a number of woman's suffrage periodicals published in the United States between 1850 and 1900. The analysis uses a cultural approach to communications. That is, these periodicals are regarded as the arenas in which groups of middle class women created and celebrated new definitions of womanhood and new styles of life for themselves and which would restore to their lives a sense of dignity and significance.

The periodicals also provided arenas in which various groups of suffragists could argue for the legitimacy of these new styles of life. In fact, the periodicals reveal that what was at stake for suffragists was the status and prestige of their nascent styles ; suffrage was a key issue because enfranchisement was taken as the symbol that these styles had won enhanced status and honor.

This dissertation distinguishes among several competing versions of the "new woman" as these emerged in the nineteenth century. It emphasizes the "sensible woman" who came to life in *The Lily* and *The Una*; the "strong-minded woman" whose values and standards were dramatized in *The Revolution*, *The New Northwest*, and *The National Citizen and Ballot Box*; and the "responsible woman" celebrated in *The Woman's Journal* and *The* (New York) *Woman's Advocate*. Toward the end of the nineteenth century *The Woman's Journal* turned increasingly to a more "modern woman." Some attention is also paid to some lesser known and less widely distributed suffrage periodicals.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN--PRINTING ENTREPRENEUR Order No. 8004573

SUMMERS, NORMA SHARON, PH.D. *The University of Alabama*, 1979. 333pp.

The objective of this study is to examine Benjamin Franklin's activities and contributions as a printer in the broadest sense, that is, within the context that printers of the period understood and practiced their craft. Franklin's career spanned most of the eighteenth century, and he more than any of his contemporaries dominated the British American printing industry. He continued to be an important factor long after he ceased active involvement in the trade. The widespread imitation of his numerous publications, particularly the *Pennsylvania Gazette* and the *Poor Richard Almanacks*, was a reflection of his influence. His entrepreneurial activities promoted the development of new printing offices, bookstores, paper mill, and ink factories. For these and other businesses, he served as a vital source of credit and as the distributor and market for essential supplies.

Franklin's primary contribution to American journalism lay in his ability to popularize trends already the vogue in England. When he opened the Philadelphia office, most American readers were very unsophisticated. He made the press serve a need for political and commercial information, but he also had a larger vision of it as a medium to educate and enlighten the general public. While his style of journalism was basically a low profile conciliatory approach laced with humor, he seriously sought to mold public opinion. His popularity and financial success prompted other printers to adopt his strictly American homespun style.

Franklin's journalistic style and entrepreneurial activities were the basis of his influence on the British American printing trade. Through the force of his own personality, he determined the general pattern the British American press would follow and motivated the expansion of printing and related trades.

THE IMAGE OF IRAN IN *THE NEW YORK TIMES*: A CONTENT ANALYSIS Order No. 8006863

TADAYON, MOHAMAD, ED.D. *Columbia University Teachers College*, 1979. 112pp. Sponsor: Professor Louis Forsdale

This is a study of the treatment and coverage of Iran by *The New York Times* in a time period covering 1971 through 1976. The "image" of Iran, and its variations and trends, is determined from a compilation of salient facts and features about Iran through an analysis of a representative sample of all news reports, stories, commentaries, and letters to the editor, printed by *The New York Times* during the said period.

There are two secondary research questions which the study attempts to answer. The first question seeks to determine an index of the probability of political upheaval in Iran, subsequent to 1976, based on the performed content analysis. The second question seeks to assess the effects of the 1973-74 oil crisis, brought about by vast OPEC oil price increases, on the treatment and coverage of Iran in *The New York Times*.

The principal method of investigation in this study is content analysis. A set of 72 subject-matter categories are developed, tested for reliability, and applied to a sample of all Iran-related items which appeared in *The New York Times* during the period of interest. In addition, an index of attention is developed, to measure variations in the prominence of display given Iran-related items, and attention scores for all sample items are determined.

The resulting raw data, consisting of category frequencies and item attention scores, are reported in their entirety. The raw data are then subjected to statistical analyses and the results tested for statistical significance when appropriate. Based on statistically significant frequency relationships, the most prominent elements of the image of Iran are determined to be the oil income, arms purchases, repression, military-industrial build up, tensions betwen the Shah and the U.S. military-industrial establishment, and the Iranian government's modernizing programs, in that order. Probability of political upheaval is indicated through statistical analyses of portrayal of the Shah in which his rising difficulties and unpopularity are demonstrated. The oil crisis of 1973-74 is shown to have resulted in expanded coverage of Iran, particularly in matters dealing with oil and arms purchases. This expansion, however, is shown to have resulted in no significant difference between attention score means for periods before and after the oil crisis.

Finally, a discussion is offered of some unexpected results, such as the U.S.-Shah tensions or the virtual absence of reporting on religious opposition in view of the 77-79 uprisings, and an evaluation of the methodology is given as well as some suggestions for further study.

THE LIFE, WORK, AND TIMES OF WALTER DURANTY, MOSCOW CORRESPONDENT FOR THE *NEW YORK TIMES*, 1921-1941

TAYLOR, SALLY, PH.D. *Southern Illinois University of Carbondale*, 1980. Major Professor: George Brown

Because of a tendency to shield his personal life from public consideration, Walter Duranty, Moscow correspondent for the *New York Times* from 1921 until 1941, has been invested by critics and proponents alike with mythological dimensions which obscure an objective evaluation of his place in American journalism history. The aim of this study is to correct existing extremist views found in the popular and the academic literature concerning Duranty's life and work. In spite of his personal flamboyance and amorality, and in spite of his position as a symbol of the antagonism between the Soviet Union and the West, Duranty's contributions to the field of foreign correspondence make him one of the most important figures in journalism history during the first half of the twentieth century.

An examination of Duranty's early years and education provides a basis for understanding his style of writing and his reportorial attitude toward events occurring in the Soviet Union in the 1920s and 1930s. His years as a struggling young writer of fiction, from 1907 until 1913, led to an unorthodox lifestyle which contributed greatly to his tendency to sustain a detached pose of amusement toward the political events later unfolding in the Soviet Union, and to view international occurrences from a position of distance, that is, from a stance best described as politically amoral.

Duranty's rise to prominence as a foreign correspondent and his reputation as the reigning Moscow social host climaxed with his receipt of a Pulitzer Prize in 1933 for his reportage of the Soviet Five Year Plan. With the Great Depression which had visited the world's capitalist countries serving as a foil, Duranty's reportage gained him a more influential role in the West, and he achieved a celebrity status enjoyed by few foreign correspondents. His prominence in reporting, his connection with the *New York Times*, his long tenure in the Soviet Union combined to lay him open to charges of being the linchpin in the cover-up of the 1932-1933 famine in the Soviet Union. However, this study suggests that most of the accusations against Duranty as the instigator of such a cover-up are based more upon innuendo about his personal life than upon factual evidence. Nevertheless, Duranty's reportage of the famine was less than adequate, and it marks the beginning of his decline as a first-rate foreign correspondent.

Although he continued to reap accolades in the West as an expert on Soviet affairs, his reporting of events in the USSR became less factual and more speculatory. Thus by the period of "the show trials" and the purges in the Soviet Union, 1936-1939, his expertise was decreasing, and his fanciful style and theoretical assumptions appear grossly inadequate, especially when contrasted with the seriousness of these events.

Duranty's decline as an authority on the Soviet Union and his eventual retreat from journalism can be related to his growing unfamiliarity with events abroad and his continued reliance upon an outmoded reporting style as journalistic trends became more streamlined. This study disentangles biographical fact from legend and explains how his unorthodox reportage created the continuing controversy surrounding his career.

SEXISM IN CHILDREN'S MAGAZINES Order No. 8007676

TIBBETTS, SYLVIA-LEE, ED.D. *University of Pennsylvania*, 1979. 240pp. Supervisor: Dr. Norma B. Kahn

Sexism--discrimination based on gender--is clearly unfair to both males and females because it limits sharply the range of behavior and emotional expression for both sexes, it deprives males and females of their full development by defining the characteristics that they must and must not develop, it constrains members of both sexes from giving free reign to their hopes, dreams and ambitions, and it keeps many of them from relaxing their true potential.

The purpose of this study was to determine, by content analysis, whether sexism was present in a representative sample of children's magazines published in the United States. To do this, it was necessary to determine indicators of sexism in the magazines and to develop an instrument to record and measure them.

The indicators of sexism decided upon after a lengthy survey of the literature were the: (a) proportion of male and female characters in the stories, (b) number and/or type of occupations for males and females, (c) behavior/social roles of males and females, (d) personality characteristics of males and females, and (e) attitude toward males and females expressed in the stories.

A measuring instrument, based on the five indicators of sexism, was developed for use in coding the magazines. Four reliability studies, conducted each time by three female graduate students--including the investigator--were conducted to test the instrument. Although all of the variables were not reliable, enough were sufficiently reliable to continue.

The sample used in the study included 719 characters in 130 stories in 33 issues of 11 popular children's magazines selected on the basis of (a) their content--consisting largely of narrative stories containing action of people, animals and/or personified characters, (b) the age of the audience for which they were intended--including, but not limited to, ages three to twelve, and (c) their circulation figures. Magazines with the highest circulation figures were selected because they were considered to be those with the greatest impact on children by virtue of their presumably larger audience.

Data were collected with use of the instrument developed by the investigator and her assistants. The data were processed by computer, using the SPSS cross-tabulation program. Differences of frequencies and correlations were tested for statistical significance by the program, and results were analyzed by the investigator.

The following evidence of sex bias was found: (a) more male (444) than female (241) characters; (b) of the 172 characters with paying jobs and/or positions, 151 (88%) were males and 21 (12%) were females; (c) there were more married and widowed females than males, and more single males than females; (d) more females than males were shown as family members, and more males than females had ties to outside activity and social obligations; (e) more males than females were shown as self-sufficient and solidly employed, and more females than males were shown as dependent on the family; (f) females were more friendly and more positively-disposed towards members of both sexes than were males; (g) more males than females were regulators and protectors; and (h) more females than males were caretakers of the home.

AN ASSESSMENT OF COVERAGE OF NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL RELIGIOUS NEWS BY THE TWO DAILY NEWSPAPERS IN BUFFALO, NEW YORK Order No. 8000594

VIEHE, CARL ARMIN, D. MIN. *Drew University*, 1979. 161pp.

A communication breakdown exists between the people and the church. Newspapers provide a medium for breaching this gap. This paper assesses coverage of national and international religious news by two daily newspapers in Buffalo, New York, establishing that coverage of national and international religious news is not adequate to keep the reading public informed. This determination was made by the writer and twelve people, a cross section of the congregation of St. Stephen-Bethlehem United Church of Christ, Buffalo, New York. The study involved clipping and summarizing religious news stories from the *Buffalo Evening News* and the Buffalo *Courier-Express* during September, October, and November 1978. The local coverage of national and international religious news was compared with releases by "Religious News Service." This syndicated source of religious news is available to most electronic and print media on the American continent.

Religious news is a manifestation of a theology of communication. The writer reviewed the nature of revelation as the process by which communication about God is possible, analyzing the church as a channel for this revelation. Guidelines were given for Christian communication, and dangers of distortion in the communication process were noted. Part of the Christian task is accepting the implications of involvement with the media. It is essential that the church send some messages, or express some efforts which utilize channels of mass communication. The church must use the media to transmit its Christian message.

Contrary to opinion polls, such as Burns Roper, this study found that radio and television have not usurped how much time the average reader spends with his newspaper. One's newspaper is trusted and is a welcome media of communication. The participants in this project used newspapers 74 percent of the time as their source of news.

News was then defined. Criteria were given by which an editor judges what is important news for his paper. The religion editors of the two Buffalo newspapers were interviewed. A methodology was developed to assess the learning gained for readers of the Buffalo newspapers and to determine the papers' coverage of national and international religious news. Lay participants, a cross section of the St. Stephens-Bethlehem congregation, were recruited and given guide-lines to aid in determining their selection of news. Articles were logged and the news content of the clippings, made by both the writer and the participants, were recorded. Learnings were summarized by the participants. The writer-clergyman also measured his selection of religious news items from the papers against the potential news articles circulated by "Religious News Service." Some of the differences

between what the writer considered national or international religious news and what the participants considered usable in this project were discovered, and will result in some changes in ministry by the writer.

During the thirteen week period of this study, Popes John Paul I and John Paul II were frequently the subjects of news stories. The Jim Jones cult was exposed and the massacre at the People's Temple in Jonestown, Guyana occurred and received similar attention. This led the writer to conclude that when religious news is sensational it is given great coverage by the Buffalo press. The Roman Catholic Church also received generous coverage in the Buffalo area.

The ministry of the writer has been changed by this study. He will incorporate and share national and international news in his preaching, teaching, and writing. St. Stephens-Bethlehem Church project participants will be encouraged to read and discuss religious news frequently with communication groups sponsored through the ministry of St. Stephens-Bethlehem United Church of Christ.

THE *A.M.E. CHRISTIAN RECORDER*: A FORUM FOR THE SOCIAL IDEAS OF BLACK AMERICANS, 1854-1902

Order No. 8004305

WILLIAMS, GILBERT ANTHONY, PH.D. *University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign*, 1979. 188pp.

The *Christian Recorder* is the oldest continuously published black newspaper in the United States. It is the only black newspaper published before and after the Civil War. Scholars have argued that the *Recorder* is an important source of primary research data. A detailed study of the paper was needed and long overdue.

This work was written to accomplish three objectives. The first goal was to write a history of the *Recorder*, using content analysis as the methodology, and to assess the paper's importance to the A.M.E. Church and black Americans. The second goal was to create new ways of researching and analyzing the black press. Current research is concentrated in a number of general areas. There are general surveys, which lists types of black publications. Other studies deal with circulation, operational developments, problems and logistics of black publications. The current research assumes that the black press is monolithic--representing one basic set of ideas, policies and role within the black community. This work challenges that approach and demonstrates that the *Recorder* assumed an activist role at times, a passive one at others, and also functioned as a forum. The third objective of this dissertation was to offer different insights into the Reconstruction Era. This period, as discussed in this work, is interpreted from an economic perspective, i.e., it is argued that economic forces were the main causal factors in determining the course of events during the years 1865-1877.

THE NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR THE TRAINING OF JOURNALISTS: TWENTY-FIVE YEARS OF PROGRESS AND PROBLEMS Order No. 7928370

WRIGHT, John Dryburgh, Ph.D. The University of Texas at Austin, 1979. 231pp. Supervisor: Norris G. Davis

This study centers upon the National Council for the Training of Journalists, the compulsory training scheme for journalists, in Great Britain. The purpose of the research was to delineate aspects of the Council's program that could be termed "areas of contention," those units of organization, methodology and interaction within the scheme which are being debated currently and which could determine the program's eventual form and its degree of success.

Six major problem areas were readily identified during visits to Council headquarters and professional groups, and these were further emphasized or redefined in subsequent reports, documents and petitions. Opinions and suggestions on the six basic issues were gathered through a mail survey of selected newspaper editors, reporters and proprietors, college administrators and lecturers and others involved with training in related media. All subjects were asked an open question on their attitude toward the training scheme: what its merits and weaknesses were and what might be changed to improve the educational objectives. This was followed by specific questions related to the respondents' experiences in journalism and/or training-interest area(s).

Areas of contention were identified as (1) trainee recruitment and selection, (2) course content and structure, (3) universities and journalism degrees, (4) training for other media, (5) Council funding and (6) industry support and control.

The paper is arranged into two sections. The first is descriptive in its entirety to provide a foundation in understanding the interrelationships addressed later. The second part is devoted to the six major areas open for discussion and probable change or growth. Each of these issues is covered in a single chapter that includes the individual and corporate viewpoints received in the mail survey.

In broad terms, this investigation found that the overall goals and the general program of the Council are well supported by the profession. This is significant for, although the training scheme was a creation of the newspaper industry in 1952, it has met considerable resistance from both management and working journalists during its existence. The study found that disagreement is now centered upon training methods and that this is often arranged along a split between academic and professional priorities.

THE ROLE OF IRANIAN "EMIGRANT" PRESS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF IRANIAN JOURNALISM Order No. 8010415

YADEGARI, MOHAMMAD, PH.D. *New York University*, 1979. 204pp. Adviser: Dr. Peter J. Chelkowski

This study explores the history of Iranian journalism from its modest beginning with the support of the Iranian government under the auspices of the monarch, Nasir al-Din Shah (1848-1896), continuing with its subsequent development in exile to evade censorship, and concluding with the return of many of the emigrant editors to Iran to continue their journalistic endeavors within the country after the Constitutional Revolution (1906).

The early government papers are shown to have been lacking in sophistication. On the other hand, the emigrant press, working in a freer atmosphere and under fewer restrictions developed to become much more advanced and vigorous. The Iranian emigrants were influenced by Europeans and were able to transmit modern ideas through their papers helping to bring about an intellectual awakening in Iran eventually leading to the Constitutional Revolution. This study concludes that the Iranian emigrant press was the model, in content and form, for the Iranian papers which appeared shortly after the revolution of 1906.

The Iranian emigrant press carried articles dealing with social, literary, and political themes as well as serving the basic needs of the communities in which the individual papers were founded. These roles are fully explored in this dissertation.

Copies of the dissertations may be obtained by addressing your request to:

University Microfilms International
300 North Zeeb Road
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48106

or by telephoning (toll-free) 1-800-521-3042